APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000100010047-8

JPRS L/8240

24 January 1979

[redacted]

USSR

[redacted]

[redacted]

TRANSLATIONS ON USSR TRADE AND SERVICES
(FOUO 1/79)

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE

[redacted]

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 2007/02/08: CIA-RDP82-00850R000100010047-8

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. Report No. JPRS L/8240	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON USSR TRADE AND SERVICES, (FOUO 1/79)			5. Report Date 24 January 1979 6.
7. Author(s)			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No. 11. Contract/Grant No.
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			13. Type of Report & Period Covered 14.

15. Supplementary Notes

16. Abstracts

This serial report contains information on international economic relations, communications, consumer goods, domestic trade, transportation, manpower, and industrial sociology.

17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors

USSR
International Relations
Commerce
Consumer Goods
Domestic Trade
Economics
Manpower
Telecommunications
Transportation

17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms

17c. COSATI Field/Group 5C, 5I, 17B

18. Availability Statement	19. Security Class (This Report)	21. No. of Pages
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY. Limited Number of Copies Available From JPRS	UNCLASSIFIED	35
	20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price

FORM NTIS-35 (REV. 3-72)

THIS FORM MAY BE REPRODUCED

USCOMM-DC 14952-P72

JPRS L/8240

24 January 1979

TRANSLATIONS ON USSR TRADE AND SERVICES

(FOUO 1/79)

CONTENTS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

WATER CONSERVATION, MANAGEMENT IN CEMA COUNTRIES

Moscow IZVESTIYA AKADEMII NAUK SSSR SERIYA GEOGRAFICHESKAYA No 5, 1978
pp 121-127

[Article by Yu. P. Belichenko USSR Ministry of Water Resources: "CEMA Member Country Efforts in the Field of Protecting Water Resources"]

[Text] Under present conditions, society, drawing more and more natural resources into the sphere of production to meet its rapidly rising needs, can hardly fail to be concerned about replenishing renewable resources and protecting man's environment, because the very possibility of the existence of life on earth depends on their condition. Under such conditions, economic and ecological processes are tightly interwoven.

The present level of productive forces makes it possible to draw more and more natural resources into the production process. The geography of resource utilization is expanding and changing. Not only are traditional natural resources such as soil, forests, and water being put to economic use but also resources of the World Ocean, the atmosphere, and even outer space. The state and quality of natural resources can be affected not only by the scale on which they are extracted but also by pollution of the air and water basins, changes in the species makeup up the forests, soil erosion and so on. These processes may have an adverse effect on the biosphere as a whole.

The problem of the environment cannot be understood and resolved correctly if it is reduced to mere technical-economic and ecological aspects without taking account of its social nature. As experience has shown, ecological regulation is essentially and primarily linked to the resolution of a number of social problems.

The communist and worker's parties and governments of the CEMA member countries are focusing special attention on problems of protecting and enhancing the environment, also on the most rational utilization of natural resources in the interests of the present and future generations. Since the goal of socialism is to further raise the wellbeing of people, to improve working and living conditions, and to advance health care, education, and culture, the socialist countries have set forth the task of comprehensively utilizing

the results of scientific-technical progress to resolve problems of the environment. For the CEMA member countries, the rational utilization of natural resources, the protection and deliberate transformation of the environment, constitute an organic component of all economic activity.

The commonality of political and economic interests and the social structure constitute the firm foundation of cooperation among the CEMA countries. The development of socialist economic integration has also brought forth new effective forms of cooperation with regard to problems of protecting and making rational use of resources. On the basis of mutual aid, specialization, and cooperation in production the CEMA member countries are capable of using joint efforts to resolve complex national-economic tasks whose implementation in the individual countries would be difficult. Scientists, technicians, and designers in the socialist countries are seeking fundamentally new ways to radical solutions to the highly-humanistic problem of protecting the biosphere against harm. An illustration of this is the accomplishment of joint efforts undertaken in July 1971 within the Master Program of Further Deepening and Perfecting Cooperation and Development of Socialist and Economic Integration of the CEMA Member Countries, which calls for working out major problems in the field of rational utilization and protection of natural resources.

Considering that international cooperation on these problems is a vital condition on their successful resolution, in 1972 the CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation set up the Council for Protecting and Improving the Environment, constituting a permanent organ. The Council is responsible for preparing proposals, measures, and draft programs on problems of the development and expansion of scientific-technical cooperation among the CEMA member countries and Yugoslavia in the field of protecting and improving the environment and, in connection with this, rational utilization of natural resources.

In 1974 the Council drew up the "General Expanded Program of Cooperation Among CEMA Member Countries and Yugoslavia for the Period Through 1980 in the Field of Protecting and Improving the Environment and, in Connection with this, Rational Utilization of Natural Resources." This Program incorporates 11 major problems in the field (155 themes), including problems of a social-economic and organizational-legal nature, in the field of protecting the atmosphere against pollution, protecting water resources, hygienic and meteorological aspects of environmental protection, protection of ecosystems and landscape, and so on.

Cooperation among the CEMA countries in this field is developing successfully. On the basis of international socialist division of labor, the socialist countries are concentrating their efforts on resolving individual scientific-technical and technical-economic problems of theoretical and practical interest; they are striving to conserve funds and time, eliminating inefficient duplication in research.

One of the central points in the Council's efforts with regard to protecting and improving the environment involves scientific research relating

to the protection of surface and underground water against pollution. Scientific-technical cooperation on this problem is directed toward perfecting existing effective methods and technological processes and creating new ones to promote the recycling of water and minimize contamination by enterprises of various sectors of industry.

Special attention is being focused on technological processes which make it possible to use water recycling.

In all the CEMA member countries a substantial increase in industrial water consumption is anticipated. By 1990 the anticipated rise in industrial water consumption compared with 1970 is as follows: 1.5-fold in Czechoslovakia and the GDR, 2.2-fold in Poland, 2.3-fold in Bulgaria, 2.9-fold in Hungary, and fourfold in Romania; compared with 1965 industry's water requirements, including TETs for Romania at the 1990 level, will rise about tenfold. In the future, plans call for raising the proportion of water consumed in thermal power plant secondary use and recycled water systems to about 80 per cent compared with the present level.

Below we present a brief characterization of the basic completed projects within the framework of the problem "Protecting Water Against Pollution," with regard to which scientific-technical cooperation is being implemented within the framework of SRVO [Conference of Directors of Water Management Organs of the CEMA Member Countries] and permanent CEMA sector commissions.

Starting in 1966, specialists from the CEMA member countries have prepared a number of reports on methods of cleaning and treating waste water from various types of operations involving 27 basic sectors of industry. These reports have given detailed discussions of problems of cleaning waste water from enterprises of essentially all sectors of industry. They characterize various types of waste water and describe cleaning technologies; they formulate standards on the composition of waste water destined for treatment facilities; they present the cost indicators of constructing various types and forms of treatment facilities. These treatment methods, as a check into their use under production conditions has shown, are effective and economical, and they are utilized on the basis of local conditions in all of the CEMA member countries.

In 1974-1975, work was done on a number of themes incorporated in the overall expanded program. They include, for example, a project completed in 1975 "Determining Water Management Standards with Regard to Protecting Surface and Ground Water, Including Seacoast Zones." The project was participated in by specialists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia. In research on this theme, primary attention was focused on problems of protecting ground water against pollution by petroleum and petroleum products, by waste water and chemical enterprise wastes, and also protection of surface and ground water against bacterial contamination. On the basis of research completed in the USSR, the summary report presents methodological recommendations with regard to calculating and laying out protective belts for ground and artesian water and the character of restrictions within such zones.

Also discussed were standards now in force in the GDR and Czechoslovakia providing detailed regulation of the necessary measures of protecting ground water against pollution by petroleum and petroleum products, including problems of the construction and operation of facilities and installations for storing and transporting petroleum and petroleum products. Also discussed were problems of protecting water against accidents and transport breakdowns and problems of implementing the necessary preventive measures to be carried out by water management organs.

Also completed was the formulation of revised norms of water consumption and withdrawal for industrial and communal-domestic supply. This project, carried out by stages and by industrial sectors, was participated in by seven CEMA member countries, with the USSR serving as coordinator. In industry, norms cover 18 basic sectors of industry involving 2,045 types of facility. The results of this vast undertaking are set forth in nine books totalling approximately 100 printed sheets.

These norms on industrial water consumption and withdrawal are intended for the formulation of forecasts, technical-economic substantiations and designing of water supply and sewer systems for industrial complexes and economic and administrative zones, and also for the formulation of master plans of integrated utilization and protection of water resources in particular regions or whole countries. They can also be used both in planning for new building and rebuilding of water supply and sewer systems of industrial enterprises and zones, also for evaluating the rationality of water utilization by any existing enterprise.

A third edition of Standardized Methods of Investigating Water Quality was examined and agreed upon (1976).

In 1974, a procedure of economic substantiation was worked out for selecting the directions and sequence of capital investments in water-protective measures, also the location of water-using and water-consuming facilities, taking account of the quality and quantity of the water of the source, under conditions of meeting all the needs of all sector water users and water consumers.

On the theme "Formulation of Proposals on the Creation of Automatic Monitoring Stations for Surface Water Quality and Electronic Information Processing, Also Their Introduction Into the Practice of Water Management" proposals were worked out to create automatic monitoring stations for surface water quality and the processing of information on computers, also their introduction into the practice of water management.

On the theme "Formulation of Procedures of Evaluating the Impact of Agricultural Chemicalization on the Quality of Surface and Ground Water and Measures to Prevent Water Pollution" a procedure was proposed for evaluating the impact of agricultural chemicalization on the quality of surface and ground water and measures to prevent water pollution. Research was conducted on the harmful impact of man-made fertilizers and poison chemicals (insecticides and pesticides) used in agriculture on the quality of water basins, water flows, and ground water.

In addition, within the framework of the CEMA Permanent Commission on the Coal Industry, methods of concentration, storage and utilization of flotation rejects and waste water treatment were drawn up. The summary report on this theme presented an analysis of the status of industrial development and research in coal concentration in each CEMA member country. It presented recommendations on directions in resolving the problem of dehydrating and storing flotation rejects and coal concentration wastes and organizing systematic research into expanding the sphere of utilizing flotation rejects in the building materials industry.

Within the framework of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Petroleum and Gas Industry, methods were worked out for preparing waste water for incorporation into the recycling system. Laboratory and semi-industrial research was carried out in order to find optimal indicators, and a suitable system was worked out for secondary utilization of biologically treated water. The basic optimal indicators of biologically treated waste water for water reuse and recycling systems were determined.

On the theme "Development and Introduction of New and More Effective Means of Treating Stratal Water to Reduce the Petroleum Content in Waste Water" work got underway on introducing enclosed, hermetically-sealed (pressure and non-pressure) systems of preparing waste water. In the pressure treatment system (with a pressure of up to six kilograms per square centimeter), use is made of hollow and shelved settling tanks, mechanical filters, filters with coalescing load, flotators, and so on. For treating water without excess pressure, use is made of vertical steel settling tanks and flotators.

For waste water treatment, unitized automated pressure installations have been designed with a productivity of 1,600, 2,500, 4,000, 1,000 cubic meters per day, operating on the settling principle, and also productivity of 750, 1,500, 3,000, and 1,000 cubic meters per day, treating water in settling tanks with subsequent pressure flotation. Experimental models of the installations are undergoing testing and in the near future will go into series production.

Also worked out and recommended for series production are a coalescing filter using filter material of polyethylene granules and a "Multihydrocyclone" apparatus which makes it possible to remove petroleum and mechanical impurities from industrial wastes and at the same time degas the water in order to remove oxygen and other aggressive components to prevent corrosion of the piping in the system for injecting waste water into formations. To eliminate the consequences of accidental oil spills, the reagent EPN-5 has been developed and undergone field tests; its action is based on biological decomposition of the petroleum.

On the theme "Development of Methods of Preparing Waste Water for Recycling," a highly-promising method has been checked out for the final cleaning of industrial waste water that has undergone biochemical treatment, for reuse--final treatment is on filters with granular load.

The filtration of biochemically treated water reduces the amount of active silt input by 95 per cent and reduces the total contamination of water flows with respect to BPK 5 [biological oxygen demand] by 50 to 60 per cent. It also substantially reduces the amount of deposits on heat-transfer surfaces and raises the average coefficient of heat transfer and the exchange time of heat-transfer and refrigeration equipment.

With regard to the problem of "Dehydrating and Recovering Domestic, Industrial, Agricultural, and Other Wastes," the Council's authorities on this problem have drawn up a nomenclature of solid and liquid industrial, household, agricultural, and other wastes. With regard to the same problem, the CEMA Permanent Commission on Petroleum and Gas Industry working in the theme "Utilization of Waste Products" has worked out a method for burning wastes, based on the principle of rotating gear drive. This method can be used to burn almost all liquid, paste, and solid industrial wastes, also garbage.

On the theme "Recovery or Elimination of Sediments Obtained in the Treatment of Waste Water," a technology has been proposed for burning petroleum sludge by means of a rotation burner which makes it possible to make the sludge harmless and obtain just the solid (ash) and gaseous (smoke) production wastes. The dry ash is hauled to ash dumps. An experimental-industrial installation to burn petroleum sludge has been in operation for more than three years at one of the petroleum refineries.

On the theme "Removal of Petroleum Pollution from Port Waters," the CEMA Permanent Commission on Transport adopted recommendations for eliminating petroleum residues in seaports and confining oil spills, directives on preventing petroleum pollution of the seas, basic technical standards on the hulls, equipment, and systems of seagoing vessels, designed to prevent petroleum contamination of the seas, technical specifications on systems of flushing cargo tanks, and information concerning the operation of floating oil spill collectors in USSR seaports.

A number of themes are being implemented in the Council for the Protection and Improvement of the Environment within the framework of coordinating centers and authority councils dealing with specific themes. Thus, for example, the program for cooperation on environmental hygiene called for the scientific hygienic institutions of the CEMA member countries to do research in five themes through 1975; one of the themes is "Water Hygiene and Water Supply to Population Centers." Within this theme, research was conducted for purposes of standardizing chemical and microbiological methods, also methods of studying the impact of chemical pollutants on warm-blooded organisms and the sanitary status of water sources. A number of investigations dealt with substantiating normatives governing the maximum content of toxic substances in water basins and the hygienic evaluation of the effectiveness of methods of treating drinking water. As a result 13 microbiological and nine sanitary-chemical methods of water investigation were worked out and tested, also recommendations for determining the maximum permissible contents of a number of chlorinated hydrocarbons in water, based on studying their impact on organoleptic, physical-chemical, and bacteriological indicators of water quality and on biological models; a monograph was also

prepared on problems of water body eutrophication, and recommendations on the use of the method of ozonized water to reduce the content of surface-active agents, phenol, and certain pesticides.

The Council on Problems of Protecting and Improving the Environment has drawn up a large number of other themes relating to the rational use and protection of surface water against pollution and depletion.

The scale of development of cooperation in the field of protecting the water environment is growing year by year. Thus, for example, within the framework of this cooperation there is ongoing development and perfection of methods of protecting and treating waste water from thermal and nuclear power plants (including thermal pollution), coal mines, coal concentration mills and drying minefields, petroleum refineries and petrochemical plants, enterprises of the chemical and food industries, nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy, agricultural production, seagoing ship pollutants, and urban waste water.

Scientific-technical cooperation is underway on developing methods for determining and monitoring water quality, including the development of methods of automatic monitoring, the designing of new instruments to equip automatic monitoring stations for the petroleum industry, enterprises of the chemical industry and nonferrous metallurgy, also the formulation of recommendations on alarm signal systems and protection methods in the event of accidental pollution of the water by petroleum, acids, and toxic substances.

Plans call for working out and introducing measures to reduce chemical and thermal pollution of water basins from the operation of thermal power plants, also drawing up and implementing measures relating to environmental protection during the project planning, construction, and operation of GES's. Cooperation will continue to determine the most effective methods and facilities for treating mine water, waste water from coal concentration and briquette mills, water from the draining of minefields, and also the recovery of coal concentration wastes.

It is proposed that work continue on developing new technological methods of treating waste water in petroleum facilities, including the design and adoption of enclosed block-built automated installations to treat and prepare facility waste water to be fed into the system for flooding petroleum strata, with a productivity of up to 10,000 cubic meters per hour. Research is continuing into preventing the contamination of bodies of water by enterprises of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry and protecting seaports against petroleum product contamination.

In the chemical industry, work is continuing on the design and industrial adoption of waste-free technologies, also the use of new methods of treating waste water by means of technological processes, as developed in world practice. Plans call for working out effective processes for treating industrial waste water to achieve maximum water recycling to reduce total consumption of fresh water used in nonferrous metallurgy enterprises, also

systems and processes of preparing water for reuse in concentration mills in order to minimize consumption of fresh water and flotation reagents.

Work will continue on reducing consumption and making effective use of water in metallurgy enterprises, including problems of recirculation, evaporative cooling, and prevention of salt deposits in the water system, also the development of rational methods and facilities for thermal dehydration of waste water and sludge from metallurgy enterprises; plans call for the improvement and adoption of biochemical methods of treating phenol waste water from coke-chemical plants.

Cooperation is underway on the development of wholly-enclosed systems of water supply for food industry enterprises.

In the field of eliminating and recovering industrial, agricultural, and houshould wastes, after 1980 research will be continued into the quantitative and qualitative makeup of industrial, agricultural, and household wastes, the development of effective technologies for their collection, transporting, and disposal. Plans also call for working out the parameters of promising technical means for the recovery and disposal of wastes, with an eye toward their cooperative production. It is proposed that work continue on the formulation of measures relating to the secondary utilization of wastes and the organization and project planning of population center treatment systems.

It is planned, therefore, that after 1980 cooperation will continue among the CEMA member countries with regard to formulating the basic problems crucially relating to meeting the water needs of the population, industry, and agriculture, protecting the water against contamination, and resolving problems of the economics of water management, hydraulics, hydroengineering, and water management construction. The protection of water resources will continue in the future to be one of the most important problems in the overall matter of protecting and making rational use of natural resources. In order to resolve it successfully it will be necessary:

--to continue the development, deepening, and perfecting of cooperation among the CEMA member countries in the field of water management both on a multilateral basis and by means of bilateral agreements, utilizing such forms as the coordination of long-term plans of scientific and technical research, the exchange of experience in project planning, construction, and operation of water management systems and facilities, joint research, and the formulation of progressive procedural and normative materials and documents;

--to systematically perfect methods and practice in the drawing up of forecasts of water management development in the CEMA member countries so that these efforts may become a permanent factor making it possible to correct the data of forecasts in accordance with changes that take place;

--to work on standardizing methods of water management research and project planning, normatives, equipment standards, construction norms, and regulations

in water management in order to ensure comparability of data and achieve a high technical and technological level in water management.

6854
CSO: 1823

DOMESTIC TRADE AND CONSUMER GOODS

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF CONSUMER GOODS BETWEEN 1976-80

Moscow STEKLO I KERAMIKA in Russian Nov 78 pp 2-4

/Interview with N. P. Kabanov, Deputy Minister of Construction Materials Industry, USSR; date and place not given/

/Text/ An address by Deputy Minister of Construction Materials Industry of the USSR N. P. Kabanov, "On the Development in the Years 1976-1980 of Consumer Goods Production and Measures to Improve Their Quality," was heard in the Secretariat of AUCCTU. At our request journalist V. G. Krupenin met with N. P. Kabanov and interviewed him.

/Question/ Nikolay Pavlovich, your industry, the industry of constuction materials, for the most part supplies its products on an ever-increasing scale to the construction projects of the nation. Along with this the ministry has an assignment in respect to the output of consumer goods. How much attention is attached to this important matter in your industry and how is their production organized?

/Answer/ In recent years the party and the government have been paying special attention to the questions of expanding the production and improving the quality of cultural, consumer, and household goods. Fulfilling the decisions of the party and the government and the directives of General Secretary of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the ministry and the enterprises are carrying out practical mobilization of the collectives for the increase of output, expansion of the assortment, and improvement of the quality of consumer goods.

The greatest attention is given to the increase in the production of goods which are in high demand among the population. With a twofold increase in the total output of such goods in the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the output of crystalware has increased fivefold; of quality dishes, 2.7-fold; of thermos bottles, 3.3-fold, and so forth.

In the current five-year plan it was planned to bring the production of cultural, consumer, and household goods throughout the ministry to 520 million

rubles, or to increase their output 40 percent, of quality dishes to 300 million rubles, or 44 percent. Output of such items as small, regular, and big wineglasses, in high demand, should increase 70 percent, of synthetic carpets and carpeting 3.6-fold, of china and faience wares 2.7-fold. A high growth rate was determined for cut glass wares (50 percent).

To ensure the fulfillment of tasks, established for the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the ministry developed and approved organizational and technical measures.

Socialist competition for the above-plan output of goods and improvement of their quality has been launched at the enterprises. The indicator of the fulfillment of the national plan and of the pledges taken in respect to the manufacture of cultural and consumer goods is one of the chief indicators in the conditions of socialist competition among the collectives.

/Question/ It is very nice that a competition to expand the output of consumer goods has been launched at the enterprises. Couldn't you explain this in more detail?

/Answer/ The organization of a competition in the industry in response to the Letter of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and the Central Committee of Komsomol about the launching of socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill the 1978 plan and strengthen the struggle to increase the efficiency of production and the quality of work in many respects contributed to the successful fulfillment of this year's plan and of socialist pledges.

Among the 14 collectives of the ministry--initiators of the All-Union socialist competition in the industry for early fulfillment of this year's national plan and tasks of the Tenth Five-Year Plan--was the collective of the Leningrad Artistic Glassworks.

The workers of the plant made a pledge to increase in 1978 the output of crystal wares with the existing capacities to 620,000 rubles, assimilate 10 kinds of wares and produce them to a total of 250,000 rubles, and increase the relative share of goods with the State Seal of Quality from 19 percent to 35 percent. These pledges are being carried out successfully. In the first half of the year 425,000 rubles' worth of crystal wares was manufactured, labor productivity was increased 10.3 percent (with an assignment of 5.5 percent), and from economized raw materials crystal wares to a total of 45,000 rubles were manufactured (with a pledge of 30,000 rubles).

According to the results of the 1977 All-Union socialist competition the collectives of four enterprises, manufacturing cultural and consumer goods only, were awarded the perpetual Red Banners of the ministry and of the Central Committee of Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers Trade Union, and the Dyad'kovo Order of the Red Banner of Labor Crystalworks was awarded the perpetual Red Banner of the CPSU CC, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU,

and the CC of Komsomol and placed on the All-Union Honor Roll at the VDNKh SSSR /Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR/.

The Dyad'kovo plant made a pledge to assimilate this year 21 kinds of crystal wares and manufacture them to a total of 2 million rubles, increase its manufacture of goods with the State Seal of Quality by one third and ensure their delivery to a total of 2.35 million rubles, and raise the increment in the output of goods through the growth of labor productivity to 62 percent.

The collectives of the Saratov and Pervomayskiy Glassworks, Neman, Gusev Crystalworks, and others have achieved a great deal of success in socialist competition as well.

In 1978 the collectives of shops and sectors, manufacturing consumer goods at enterprises where they do not represent the main line of production, have joined the All-Union socialist competition.

The collectives of shops at the Volgograd Ceramics Plant, the Kuybyshev Stroykeramika Plant, and the Voronezh Ceramic Wares Plant have achieved good indicators. In the course of the competition the cultural and consumer goods shop of the Kuybyshev plant in the first half of 1978 has overfulfilled the plan for the manufacture of the whole nomenclature of items: vases, kettles, sets for drinks, mugs, souvenirs. All products bear the first category of quality. The output of 6 different items of high quality with the Olympic symbol has been assimilated. The hardworking members of the shop have been holding the title of the collective of communist labor for many years now.

The collective of the construction ceramics and consumer goods shop of the Volgograd plant has fulfilled the plan for the first half of the year on 28 June, manufactured 8,000 rubles' worth of goods in excess of the plan, and assimilated two new kinds of goods. All items (porcelain-faience wares, decorative gift items, souvenirs) are of the first category of quality. Advanced experience schools of casters and glaziers are working in the shop. The shop is actively engaged in the struggle for the title of the collective of communist labor, 85 percent of its workers are outstanding workers of communist labor.

Among the brigades and workers of enterprises and shops manufacturing consumer goods a hot competition is going on to fulfill the plan of the first three years of the five-year plan on or before the first anniversary of the adoption of the new Constitution of the USSR. In the course of the competition pacemakers in production are achieving great successes. For example, leader of the brigade of glassblowers of the Dyad'kovo Crystalworks, holder of the State Prize of the USSR V. S. Semashko, operators of glass-moulding machines of the same plant A. P. Manushkin and N. S. Tikhonov, and casters of the Kuybyshev Stroykeramika Plant Z. S. Markelova and A. P. Kireyeva have fulfilled the tasks of the five-year plan in June and are now working toward the production of 1981. The brigade of N. D. Korotkaya at the

Shchekino Kislotoupor Plant has fulfilled the tasks of the first three years of the five-year plan for coloring the products in 2 years and 1 month and pledged to complete the five-year plan in 3.5 years. At the same plant, the brigade of glaziers, headed by M. I. Yemel'yanov, accomplished the tasks of the first three years of the five-year plan in 2.5 years.

The collective of the consumer goods shop of the Voronezh Ceramic Wares Plant is competing under the motto "Not a Single Lagger Close By." There, a school for the study of the foremost experience of caster A. I. Fomina has been created. All workers fulfill production assignments 120-125 percent. Many have welcomed the anniversary of the adoption of the new Constitution of the USSR with early fulfillment of the plan of the first three years of the five-year plan.

In the work calendar of outstanding workers and brigades of the Saratov Industrial Glassworks 1979 started already long ago. They are: crystal grinder, experienced tutoress L. N. Yudina, brigades of crystal grinders of V. T. Simonova and M. N. Makarova, and others.

The collective of Krasnyy May Glassworks, having launched socialist competition to improve the efficiency of production and the quality of work and to fulfill the 1978 plan successfully, in the first half of the year realized in excess of the plan goods amounting to 236,000 rubles, or 17.2 percent, including quality dinnerware amounting to 140,000 rubles, or 28.9 percent. It received a profit of 160,000 rubles in excess of the plan, and economized raw materials and materials amounting to 66,000 rubles. This year the workers of the plant pledged to develop 24 kinds of goods and ensure their output to the sum of 550,000 rubles. During the first half of the year alone 7 kinds of goods were assimilated, and the total amount of their output constituted 758,000 rubles.

On the initiative of the brigade of polishers of Shop No 8, where the leader is E. M. Belov, a competition was launched to fulfill the tasks of the first three years of the five-year plan on or before the first anniversary of the new Constitution of the USSR. This initiative was supported by 82 brigades where 477 people are working.

The brigade of polishers of the same shop, headed by M. P. Smirnova, introduced the initiative to fulfill the tasks of the five-year plan in 4 years. This initiative was upheld by 36 brigades, numbering 310 persons. Socialist pledges are being successfully fulfilled.

The collective of the Rostov Glassworks pledged in 1978 to manufacture in excess of the plan 40,000 rubles' worth of quality dinnerware, in the first half of the year 61,000 rubles' worth was manufactured, and 6 kinds of goods, instead of 4 according to the pledges, were assimilated as well. After a review, new, higher pledges were made.

All this enabled the ministry to overfulfill the plan of two years of the five-year plan in respect to the manufacture of cultural and consumer goods

by 26.5 million rubles, or 3 percent, including quality dinnerware by 13 million rubles, hardware and locks by 1.1 million rubles, porcelain-faience wares by 270,000 rubles, and so forth. The task of two years of the five-year plan in respect to putting in operation capacities for the production of quality dinnerware was also overfulfilled by 4.9 million rubles (in all, by 26.7 million rubles).

The plan of the first half of the current year for the output of cultural and consumer goods was fulfilled 105 percent, in excess of the plan 11.4 million rubles' worth of goods was manufactured, including: 6.4 million rubles for quality dinnerware, 107,000 rubles for hardware, 26,000 square meters of carpets and carpeting, and more than 200,000 rubles for mirrors. In addition, growth in the output of goods is maintained by the reconstruction and the construction of new shops and improvement of the existing capacities, and also by the intensification of work of the equipment installed and realization of various organizational and technical measures.

The ministry is doing a great deal of work to expand the number of enterprises manufacturing consumer goods. In 1970, for example, 30 oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics were manufacturing goods according to the ministry's nomenclature, but at the present time there are more than 60 of them. At many plants, manufacturing ceramic tiles or sanitary faience items, shops and sectors for the output of tableware from porcelain, semiporcelain, faience, or majolica were created. The number of such plants throughout the ministry increased from 21 to 42. Output of packaged lime and chalk for sale to the population has been started on a large scale.

Many sheet glassworks and a number of glass packing plants (in Saratov, Borskiy, Skopin, Lisichansk, Baku, Rostov, Pervomayskiy, and other cities) have created sectors for the output of quality tableware mainly through better utilization of the existing production areas. As a result, the number of plants manufacturing quality tableware increased from 31 to 50.

It should be noted that many measures have been developed and realized in the manufacture of quality tableware which made it possible to considerably ease labor and simplify operations, for example, transfer to the working of crystal and colored glass in tank furnaces of continuous action instead of pot furnaces, application of pipes-self-blowers, diamond instruments in processing faces and edges, chemical polishing instead of machine grinding and manual polishing, and other.

The introduction of a method of pressing crystalware, including stemware, in automatic presses with subsequent finishing with diamond discs is a very important measure. This, besides everything else, gives an economy of glass and, therefore, also of materials in short supply.

Without such important organizational and technical measures the industry would not have been able to ensure an increase in output, especially in that whose manufacture is highly complicated. Along with this it should be noted

that a limited capital investment is allocated for the development of cultural and consumer goods production.

An increment in the output of mirror goods was also ensured through an increase in the level of mechanization of their production.

In many plants a great deal of attention is paid to the training of cadres, especially of master-blowers and masters of the finishing techniques.

/Question/ And what kind of demands are made at present on the improvement of the quality of consumer goods? What is done in this connection at the enterprises?

/Answer/ Large-scale measures to expand the assortment and improve the quality of goods are carried out at the plants. Standards and specifications for quality dinnerware and thermos bottles have been reviewed, and requirements in respect to their quality have been raised.

On the whole the quality has undoubtedly improved, although much has to be done yet.

In order to increase the responsibility of enterprises for the quality of goods, all newly created items, before their prices are fixed and they go on sale, are examined in the republic and All-Union artistic councils, consisting of art critics, artists, and experts of industry and trade, Gossnab, Gosplan, USSR Union of Artists, and other departments.

Improvement of the quality is witnessed by the fact that lately many glass and ceramic wares have received high marks at international exhibitions. For example, in 1976 at the international exhibition in Czechoslovakia, where the products of CSSR, GDR, USSR, Hungary, Poland, Austria, and FRG were shown, Soviet glass received four Grand Prix prizes and three gold medals. At the interrepublic wholesale fair, held in Moscow in May, Ministry of Trade noted a noticeable improvement in the quality and assortment of products exhibited by the enterprises of the industry.

Of course, a lot has been done. But it would be incorrect not to mention shortcomings which are still there. Individual types of goods are of low quality, the assortment of manufactured goods does not meet the needs of customers to the full extent.

The question of improving the tint of pressed items has not been resolved, especially at the Urshel'skiy Glassworks where they are manufactured in large quantities. The delivery of processed quartz sands was unable to resolve the problem, because the furnaces are heated by fuel oil as before.

In such circumstances, when the total number of manufactured products has considerably increased and consumer demand for some type of goods has already been met, improvement of the quality of goods becomes a vital task.

The Ministry of Trade and the organizations of public dining are justly complaining to our ministry about the insufficient output of tableware sets for complete table service and about the assortment of mirrors. The orders of commercial organizations for individual types of products, such as flower vases, fruit and salad bowls, pitchers, infants baths are not fully satisfied either.

Such in general is the nature of the drawbacks. However, their removal in many respects depends not only on the work of the ministry and its organizations, but on other ministries and departments as well.

/Question/ What else, in your opinion, has to be done to improve the quality of goods and increase their output?

/Answer/ First of all it is necessary to organize the material and technical supply for the plants. I will give you several examples. Thus, transfer of the Urshel'skiy Glassworks to gas heating is being delayed because of the absence of pipes. Owing to the low quality of polypropylene and polyethylene, supplied by the enterprises of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the outward appearance of thermos bottles does not meet high standards.

Absolutely not enough cardboard is allocated, especially "chrome-ersatz" for boxing quality tableware and even highly artistic crystalware, which lowers their marketable appearance and makes it difficult to pass certification for the Seal of Quality.

The Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances poorly supplies us with molds for making quality tableware, on which, as we know, in many respects depends its quality. In order to do away with complaints about the unsatisfactory quality of the surface of individual goods, we were compelled to create our own enterprise for the manufacture of molds in the city of Kalinin and organize at a number of plants shops to produce them.

The same ministry did not fulfill the tasks of the Ninth Five-Year Plan of organizing the production and delivery to our plants of equipment for the mechanized manufacture of stemware. We are not supplied with this equipment at the present time either, so the main mass of stemware (more than 100 million pieces) is manufactured at the plants manually and this prevents to increasing to output.

Our enterprises are experiencing great difficulties because of the insufficient allocation of minium and hydrofluoric acid for the manufacture of crystalware. The plants could increase the production of these goods considerably, but for two years in a row now Gossnab and the USSR Ministries of Nonferrous Metallurgy and Chemical Industry have been allocating (and propose to do so in 1979) these materials to our ministry on the same level, and the enterprises' internal reserves of the economy of these materials are already practically exhausted.

In the second quarter the collegium of the ministry has examined in detail the results of work and the tasks of increasing the output and improving the quality of cultural, consumer, and household goods and determined concrete measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings.

8502
CSO: 1823

MANPOWER: LABOR, EDUCATION, DEMOGRAPHY

USSR MINISTER OF EDUCATION ADDRESSES ALL-UNION TEACHERS CONFERENCE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA PEDAGOGIKA in Russian No 9, 1978 pp 3-12

[Article by M. A. Prokof'yev: "The Soviet School--The School of the Developed Socialist Society"]

[Text] We live in the great epoch of the developed socialist society. Over two years have passed since the 15th Party Congress which outlined the great tasks of the building of communism. Implementing the party's decisions, our people have reached new levels in the creation of the material and technical foundations for communism. The country's economic and spiritual potential has grown considerably. Constructive work is being done to implement the 10th Five-Year Plan--a five-year plan of effectiveness and quality. In the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report to the 25th Party Congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said that, "communist education presumes the steady improvement of the public education and vocational training system. This is particularly important today, under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution. It ascribes labor and, consequently, labor training a different nature. We are doing a great deal in this respect. However, that which has been and is being accomplished does not as yet resolve all problems in this area" ("Leninskim Kursom" [The Leninist Course], Vol 5, p 536).

It was on the basis of this fundamental conclusion that the party congress deemed the further improvement of the entire general educational system necessary. Last December the party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers passed the decree "On Improving Further the Training and Education of Students in General Educational Schools and Their Labor Training." It stipulates that the main task of the general educational school is the systematic implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the stipulations contained in the new USSR Constitution on the development of universal mandatory secondary education and the further improvement of the training and education process whose final objective is to train comprehensively developed builders of a communist society. The special attention of workers in public education was directed to radically improving the labor training, education, and vocational guidance of secondary-school students,

the need for a decisive turn on the part of the school in training the young people to work in material production, and to a substantiated choice of profession. Topical problems of pedagogical education, the efficient organization of the teachers' work and life, and work with leading cadres occupy an important place in the decree. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers clearly defined the role and tasks of soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, economic organs, labor collectives, scientific institutions, creative unions, and mass information organs in the further advancement of the training and education of children and the youth.

Today the great Lenin's behest of structuring school work in such a way as to ensure the free and mandatory general and polytechnical training of all children under 17, and the implementation of the principles of a uniform labor school in which training and socially productive labor would be closely linked and where the builders of the communist society will be comprehensively developed is being successfully implemented. The USSR has created and is perfecting a uniform public education system which ensures the general educational, vocational-technical, and specialized (secondary and higher) training of the citizens. It serves the molding of a communist outlook in the Soviet people. It is one of the important factors in eliminating major disparities between mental and physical labor and between town and country. The conversion to universal mandatory secondary education of the young generations has been completed in our country. This is an outstanding success of the CPSU and the Soviet people achieved through the extensive efforts of teachers, scientists, method workers, and public education organizers. It offers convincing proof that in the developed socialist society objective conditions are being created for the full revelation of the natural gifts of all people and for molding the builders of a communist society, and that concepts of the natural limitations of individual categories of people and of the primacy of the biological factor in human development, on the basis of which bourgeois education operates, preserving an elitist educational system, are entirely groundless. In the course of the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Measures for Improving Further the Work of Rural General Educational Schools," adopted on the basis of L. I. Brezhnev's personal initiative, conditions were created enabling the rural youth, on an equal footing with the urban youth, opportunely to acquire full secondary education.

The teaching staffs of schools and other training institutions are adamantly working on the consolidation of this victory. Promoting an interest in studies, arousing a thirst for new knowledge, inherent in man, and molding the inner need for the steady increase of one's knowledge is a very important task. Today training does not end at the stage of the all-embracing eighth-grade school level. It is continued in the senior grades and the vocational-technical and secondary specialized schools. In accordance with the needs of the national economy and the individual interests and capabilities of the students, millions of graduates of incomplete secondary schools must be helped to choose a proper type of training for life. Upon

completion of eighth-grade graduation and ninth-grade enrollment, the teachers' collectives must pay particular attention to leading the graduates along the various channels of further training. Achievements could be consolidated only by steadily improving the teachers' pedagogical skills. Many thousands of teachers who can teach in such a way that all their students successfully master the foundations of the subject taught are toiling in our midst. These are people with extensive erudition, infinitely dedicated to their profession, great masters of their work, and exacting toward students and, above all, toward themselves. The development in secondary school students of a responsible attitude toward studies is an important factor which determines the success of the task. Those who fail to experience the difficulties of surmounting ignorance,ponder over an intricate problem, consider profoundly social phenomena, or show obstinacy, organization, and persistance in understanding the laws governing social and natural processes cannot become an educated person. It is indeed true that "the root of learning is bitter but its fruit is sweet." The secondary specialized schools and secondary vocational-technical schools are of great importance in training specialists' cadres and resolving the problems of universal secondary education. There are 4.7 million students attending 4,312 technical colleges. Nearly 1.7 million students are attending 3,374 secondary vocational-technical schools. These systems, the latter in particular, have been extensively developed in recent years.

Discussing the problem of universal mandatory secondary education, we must bear in mind that a relatively large number of young people are employed in industry, agriculture, and other organizations, young people who, having graduated from incomplete secondary schools, have been unable to continue their education for a variety of reasons. In the past 10 years over 7 million young people have received full secondary education in evening and correspondence schools for working youth. An extensive movement entitled "A Secondary Education for Every Working Person" has developed. An ever larger number of enterprises are including in their social development plans and socialist competition conditions indicators on the training of working youth. At one point the opinion prevailed that gradually the activities of schools offering continuous training should be stopped, since the young reinforcements are entering production work fromday time schools with a secondary education. However, this ignored the circumstance that there still are many workers lacking secondary education. Also ignored was the fact that such schools have been called upon to play an important and ever growing role as centers for organizing the assistance for the acquisition of knowledge, contributing to the implementation of the principle of continuous education of the working population. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers direct us to bring as close as possible correspondence and evening schools to enterprises, to continue the study of the foundations of the sciences with raising work skills, and ensure the further improvement of the training and education process and, consequently, the quality of the knowledge acquired by graduates of such schools.

Under present circumstances secondary education is a civic duty and a vital need for every young Soviet person. Helping the young people to fulfill their duty is an important obligation of the educational system, the schools, and the individual teachers. The school teaching staffs have done a great deal of work to improve the organization and content of the training-education process. Over the past decade the three-year primary education stage has been established. As a result of improvements in the content of education scientific courses have now become saturated with modern scientific concepts and their ideological and educational functions have been intensified. Our schools offer a secondary education over a period of 10 to 11 years. Its scientific level is adequately high. Experimental and laboratory facilities and training classrooms, specially equipped, have strengthened and become a mandatory part of all secondary schools. Positively assessing this entire tremendous work invested in improving curriculums, textbooks, and method works used in school practice, we deem it necessary to focus in the future the main attention on the profound interpretation within the training process of the basic laws governing the development of society and nature. Our general educational school does not train specialists--mathematicians, historians, chemists, or philologists. It molds comprehensively and harmoniously developed individuals. Neither the existence of strictly specialized knowledge in a narrow area nor the formal and insufficiently profound discussion of "fashionable hypotheses" could compensate for true education and culture.

The abundance of new ideas and discoveries which not only become accessible to the specialists but reach the people extensively demand of the school to develop in its students the habits of independent study and analysis of the new. At the same time, this strongly emphasizes the need for strengthening basic knowledge. Unless a conceptual base has been laid the steadily arising political and social events would be hard to interpret. Failure to become deeply familiar with the basic laws governing the world of natural phenomena, in their general educational meaning, would make new developments in technology and science be conceived as miracles rather than as the result of the systematic penetration of the human mind into the secrets of nature. Knowledge of the new cannot be conceived without laying solid scientific foundations. Self-education habits may be acquired only through the extensive knowledge of the laws governing nature and society. Currently school curriculums are being reviewed. The deletion of excessively complicated and secondary material will make it possible to free time for mastering basic concepts. The amended curriculums should be discussed extensively after which the necessary changes should be made in training and method publications and didactic aids. Conversion to free use of textbooks should be initiated. A plan has been formulated for the publication of improved textbooks written on the basis of contemporary educational ideas. The struggle for effectiveness and quality, as a program for raising an entire generation of Soviet people, as mentioned by L. I. Brezhnev at the 18th Komsomol Congress, must be fully revealed in the school training process.

Soviet pedagogical science and practice have an extensive arsenal of ways and means of training whose skillful use always yields the necessary results. However, they neither include nor could include means which would bring about total and unconditional success in all practical cases, handled by any teacher, whatever the grade or subject matter. In this case everything depends on the teacher, on his knowledge of the training and education possibilities of the content and the ways and means of training, and on his understanding of the mentality of the student. K. D. Ushinskiy himself said that science and art organically blend in the activities of the education worker. This thought is convincingly confirmed by the bearers of leading experience--educators who are able to achieve maximum results by applying a variety of methodical means based on specific circumstances and all existing factors. Methodology is a specific and equal branch of pedagogy. It directly links theory with practice. Combining the knowledge acquired in a specific field of science, and data pertaining to age and pedagogical psychology with its specific laws, it formulates the ways and means for the most effective training of school students. The pedagogues must increase their contribution to the improvement of educational and training methods. They must profoundly and comprehensively bring to light progressive teaching experience and actively contribute to its dissemination and practical utilization. The strengthening of methodical support of the training process should contribute to the profound mastery of the foundations of science by all students. That is why the appeal of Volgogradskaya Oblast teachers "excellent preparation for each class, contemporary methods, and high quality," deserves the broadest possible support and further dissemination.

The December 1977 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree emphasizes the need to see to it that knowledge gained in school becomes the solid foundations for a Marxist-Leninist outlook, Soviet patriotism, and proletarian internationalism. Now, when a student spends 10 to 12 years in school or in other types of training institutions, he must join the working family with fully formed foundations of a Marxist-Leninist outlook. The proper organization of training in the humanities is a mandatory prerequisite for attaining this goal. The history of the development of human society from most ancient times to the present and the laws governing changes of social systems are studied in the Soviet schools. Concepts on the capitalist system and its inevitable doom and of the appearance of socialism and the laws governing its growth into a communist system, and of the role man plays in this process are taught at the final training stage, in the social science course. The course in literature, through its specific means which combine the impact on the mental and emotional areas successfully contribute to the molding of communist views and convictions and to the moral molding of the individual. The study of economic geography of foreign countries and the USSR, and of the foundations of the state and the law contributes to acquiring a knowledge of the laws governing social development. The humanities play a particularly important role in shaping a Marxist-Leninist outlook. That is why it is adamantly necessary to avoid a formal attitude toward their study. This offers a broad field of work for the authors of textbooks, method workers, and teachers. Training and upbringing must be combined particularly closely above all in these subjects.

Many schools have organized the study of Lenin's theoretical legacy on a well-considered basis. The All-Union Practical Science Conference on "Study of V. I. Lenin's Life, Activities, and Works and of CPSU Documents in Secondary School" was of major importance to the dissemination and summation of gained experience. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, addressed a special letter to those attending the conference, assessing this work done by the school as the basis for ideological and political education and as a powerful means for shaping a Marxist-Leninist outlook. We must most firmly emphasize the exceptional significance of the study in school of the most important party and government documents. The tremendous amount of experience gained in the struggle for mature socialism, summed up from the positions of Marxist-Leninist science, and the roads followed by the country in its progress toward communism have been defined in the materials related to the preparations for and celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the new USSR Constitution, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speeches. L. I. Brezhnev's works "Malaya Zemlya" and "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth] provide the teachers with extremely rich material for developing in the adolescents a life-bringing feeling of Soviet patriotism, loyalty to the Communist Party, and understanding of its unbreakable ties with the people.

It is impossible to mold a Marxist-Leninist outlook without profoundly mastering the foundations of the natural sciences. The ways for the practical utilization of natural laws clearly reveal the class nature of the society and prove the laws of historical materialism. In its struggle against imperialism, world socialism acts as the leading progressive force of the epoch, asserting in life the age-old expectations of all mankind. It is very important, therefore, for the teachers of natural-mathematical subjects to make skillful use of the rich opportunities inherent in such disciplines in shaping an outlook.

Particular attention should be paid to improving the teaching of the Russian language as the language of international communication of the peoples of the USSR the pull towards which is tremendous. Interesting practical science conferences on problems of the study of the Russian language in the national schools were held in Tashkent, Baku, and many other cities. The pedagogical institutes of the RSFSR, Ukrainian SSR, and Belorussian SSR are providing selfless aid to the fraternal republics in training the necessary cadres. Public education workers, method workers, and pedagogues must adopt energetic measures to sum up acquired positive experience. They must help in the writing of good textbooks, training aids, and didactic materials, and in upgrading the skills of Russian language teachers. The study of the Russian language in normal schools for elementary grade teachers must be improved further. The positive experience gained in teaching the Russian language in pre-school institutions should be disseminated.

Upgrading the ideological and educational function of the school is a many-faceted process. Unity of word and action, intolerance toward manifestations of bourgeois ideology and anti-social phenomena, a respectful attitude toward elders and parents, modest behavior, sympathetic attitude toward

one's comrades, the aspiration to come promptly to the aid of people, and infinite loyalty to the homeland and the Communist Party are qualities which must be promoted through the entire school system. The task of turning knowledge into a means for moral advancement and to combine knowledge with morality, subordinating them to the objectives of the harmonious development of man is one of the tasks facing the Soviet school and one of the objectives of universal secondary education.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have drawn our attention to the existence of major shortcomings in the labor training and upbringing of school students. Under the conditions of a universal mandatory secondary education the present organization of labor training, upbringing, and vocational guidance is inconsistent with the stricter requirements governing social production and scientific and technical progress. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have demanded of the school decisively to improve the training of young people for work in material production and the substantiated choice of profession. This task has a number of aspects. It is important for the topic of labor and the greatness of the working people to be heard whatever the subject and in the course of all education measures from the first to the senior grades. The labor topic must be vividly embodied in the poems studied by children, the compositions of senior classmen, and in the study of history and geography. Labor is the motive force of progress. The laws of physics, chemistry, and biology are implemented in industry and agriculture through human labor. School walls must be decorated with the portraits of noted workers, masters of high yields, and school alumni who have pleased the country with their high production successes. The school students must gain the necessary idea on the work of a sponsoring enterprise and on the labor problems resolved by the working people of the rayon, oblast, or republic. The effectiveness of labor classes must be upgraded. The labor education curriculums have already been reworked on the basis of acquired experience and their drafts are being published for purposes of comprehensive discussion. In the immediate future all eighth-grade and secondary schools must develop their material and technical base for labor education, covering first to eighth-grade students.

The organization of labor education in the senior grades requires particular attention. Experience has shown that it would be expedient to base it on the facilities of training shops at enterprises, interscholastic training-production combines, workshops, nearby vocational-technical schools and individual school workshops, and student agricultural brigades. Thus, Moscow schools have virtually completed the conversion of labor training on an industrial base. Eighty percent of senior-grade students are undergoing their training in 40 interscholastic combines totalling 186 shops, 184 classrooms, and 6 laboratories. In the capital 532 enterprises have their own structural subdivisions in such combines and have assigned 885 master instructors selected among production workers. Each combine offers 10 to 15 different types of training based on the economic requirements of the rayons for personnel. This makes it possible to meet adequately the

interests and wishes of the students in choosing a skill in accordance with their inclinations. The combines have set up 29 vocational guidance offices and 5 labor glory museums. Self-management by the school students has been successful: A brigade leaders' council has been set up and socialist competition organized. Nearly one-half of last year's trainee graduates are working and learning the field of their chosen skill. This method is being extensively developed in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR. Rural interscholastic combines are being developed, particularly in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, and a number of RSFSR krays and oblasts. A greater number of rural school students are participating in agricultural brigades and school forestry projects.

Addressing the 18th Komsomol Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, highly rated the initiative of the graduates of Kostroma rural schools. Yesterday's school students are now grain growers, livestock breeders, or mechanizers, engaged in outstanding noble work. The decision of rural school graduates in the oblast to continue working in the fields and livestock farms of their native kolkhozes and sovkhozes was a result prepared by the entire training and education activities conducted by these schools. Here, along with solid and deep knowledge, the students develop love for the land and respect for farm labor. Training in the foundations of mechanization, livestock breeding, and crop growing, and work in experimental training plots and as members of student production brigades convinced the boys and girls deliberately to choose rural work as a career. All in all, considerable experience has been acquired. The task is to offer all school students the opportunity, within the immediate future, to attend a course of intensified labor training. This will call for the creation of new training shops, interscholastic combines, and the use of other efficient practically tried forms of training. Many enterprises are effectively helping the schools in this important project. Those who think of the future of a sovkhoz or plant must think of the schools as well. The country has many rayons, oblasts, and republics which, in the light of the CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers decree, have earmarked measures to create by the end of this five-year plan the necessary base for labor training.

The development and improvement of labor training calls for enhancing the prestige of labor instructors. Their lessons must be such as to accustom the young people to work and to inspire their active participation in the building of communism. They play a particular role in shaping in the young generation character features such as industriousness and respect for the working people, and in developing the necessary practical habits and skills. The aim of the entire education staff to promote labor education and a good labor organization, paralleled by the necessary explanatory work, should firmly encourage every graduate to master a specific skill. Each of our alumni must develop a stable interest in a certain type of labor so that, immediately following graduation or after additional vocational training, he could successfully work, in material production above all. The

result of this entire work should be gauged, above all, by the speed with which our graduates begin their labor activities and the extent to which their work skills are consistent with the needs of the national economy and the training they acquired in school.

The task of molding a harmoniously developed individual presumes the close and organic link between curricular and extracurricular occupations. Activities in school must be mandatorily supplemented with a planned system of extracurricular measures and with the organization of comprehensive activities within the collective, for it is precisely within the collective that the habits of a highly moral behavior are shaped and consolidated. Let us note in this connection that in the last decade boarding and semi-boarding schools have become widespread, in the course of which the children spend 8 to 10 hours or more in the collective. Extended day schools and groups are attended by 8.6 million students. Boarding schools of the general and specialized variety and other boarding institutions are attended by 1.1 million children while 1.3 million children live in boarding facilities attached to schools. Many students join circles and enroll in sports and music courses, and attend palaces and houses of pioneers and school students or stations for young technicians and naturalists. Over seven million children are under the influence of extracurricular institutions. We have a number of societies of young technicians, chemists, geologists, and astronomers. Millions of school students participate in the "Hope Start," "Summer Lightning," or "Eaglet" military-sports games, and the All-Union Tourist Trip Expedition "The USSR--My Homeland." The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on the schools directs us to the further development and advancement of extracurricular forms of work with the children.

The pioneer and student Komsomol organizations play an important role in the communist education of the children and in promoting in them feelings of responsibility for collective affairs, their own behavior, and their attitude toward their obligations. Their current tasks are defined in the decisions and documents of the 18th Komsomol Congress. The Soviet teachers deem it their direct duty to give all possible aid and assistance to the pioneer and Komsomol organizations in the communist education of school youth. In the new school year students' committees will be elected in all eighth-grade and secondary schools to help in the development of united collectives as an effective means for ideological and moral education. The upbringing of an active individual aware of his civic duty to society is impossible without active participation in social activities. The school must accustom the children to engage in organizational work.

In our country concern for the growing generation is a common, nationwide cause. Now, when the party and the government have faced the schools with new responsible tasks, the alliance among school, family, and society must be particularly strong. It is impossible to achieve success in labor education and vocational guidance of school children or in any other matter separately from the family or the production process. The councils for

family and school cooperation at enterprises are assuming ever greater importance. Parents' committees are successfully operating in many schools. They help to organize various circles, studios, and labor associations. They help families needing particular attention. Further energizing of the work of parents' committees will be a good support for teachers and educators. There is practically no family in our country directly or indirectly not involved with schools. Forty million school students have fathers, mothers, grandfathers, grandmothers, and other relatives. Bearing this in mind we cannot be satisfied with the scope of adult pedagogical education. We hope that the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences will complete very soon its work on an interestingly planned series of books on the family education of children, adolescents, and young men and women. We are confident that our mass information media will address themselves more extensively to such matters.

Children's pre-school institutions play an important role in the communist education of the growing generation. Thanks to the tireless concern of the party and the government our country has set up a broad system of pre-school children's public education. At the present time about 13 million children attend nurseries, kindergartens, and combines. Last school year about two million kindergarten pupils entered the first grade, and most of them successfully completed their first school year. Teachers note that these children are distinguished by their inquisitiveness, activeness, and ability to work within the collective. They have developed certain habits for school work and behavioral standards. Many teaching staffs of schools and pre-school institutions have organized close contacts contributing to the successful solution of problems of continuity in the upbringing of children of pre-school and school age and in organizing work with the parents. Yet, reality demands considerable improvements in the organization of public pre-school education. Measures to strengthen the health of the children, promote their physical development, and create in all collectives an atmosphere of concerned and responsive attitude toward every child and his individual characteristics must be intensified. It is important to continue to improve the efforts to mold in every child, since early childhood, the habits and skills of organized behavior, active interest in useful creative work, and industriousness. The practical training of the children for school must be intensified, paying particular attention to the development of pre-school children's thinking and speech processes.

The Communist Party has invariably ascribed great importance to the people's teacher. The Soviet teaching corps is large. The total number of teachers in secondary schools is nearing 4.5 million. The teachers' educational level and skills are rising steadily.

The high appreciation for the work of the teacher has been expressed through the establishment of the honorary title of "People's Teacher of the USSR," awarded to school teachers, instructors in vocational-technical schools, workers in training-educational, method, and other institutions and education organs for particular merits in the training and communist upbringing

of children and young people and for outstanding activities in the field of public education. The entire Soviet public welcomed with great satisfaction the decision to award the title of Hero of Socialist Labor to 46 educators and the awarding of orders and medals to a large group of leading teachers.

Life faces the teachers and public education organs with new responsible tasks. The modern teacher is an able educator, a great expert in his subject, a master of the art of inventively presenting scientific truths, promoting through his own life and work among the youth the moral principles of communism. We must show maximum concern in creating for every teacher all the necessary conditions for his professional growth and increased knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory. The movement launched by Moscow teachers under the slogan of "Every Educator With Higher Political Education" is worthy of approval. Teachers' schools must be lectured more extensively by experienced educators-masters of their work, scientists, and public figures. Currently qualification upgrading faculties in VUZ's for individual categories of education workers are becoming ever more popular. However, such faculties need constant attention. They should be considered an important connection linking the teachers' VUZ and practical work. The teachers expect workers in the field of educational publications to broaden the publishing of new subscription series of method and teaching aids and to improve the presentation of the material. They would like method journals to lend their space more frequently to experienced teachers, method workers, and leading scientists.

In recent years pedagogical training in the country has changed substantially. It has become more effective and enrollment in daytime departments of pedagogical schools in Siberia, the Far East, and Kazakhstan has increased. The normal schools have developed the training of non-specialized educators for children's pre-school institutions. Enrollment in primary education faculties has risen. This very year a number of pedagogical institutes will begin to train teachers in history and social science with the additional subject of "Foundations of the Soviet State and Law." The system of correspondence pedagogical education has been redirected. The structure of the psychological-education subjects has been modernized substantially. Particular attention is paid to improving the teaching of basic sciences and seeking the most effective means for their study. The number of specialized courses has been increased and pedagogical training has become more productive. As a rule, each teachers' VUZ assigns its students to practical training in rural schools. Unquestionably, this will promote the psychological readiness of the future teacher to work in the countryside. However, a number of problems and unresolved matters remain in the training of specialists. A number of critical remarks have been addressed to pedagogical institutes and universities, criticizing them for the poor training of their students in education work. In this connection we should think of introducing within the psychological-pedagogical disciplines a mandatory specialized course on "Education Work Methods." The selection of students for pedagogical schools must be improved further. Education VUZ's active in

professional education guidance are acting properly by organizing so-called future teacher faculties, promoting in school students love for the teaching profession and actively selecting students among the future graduates, boys in particular.

The historical decisions of the 25th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Improving Further the Training and Education of Students in General Educational Schools and Preparing Them for Labor" have opened new outstanding possibilities to the Soviet school. The Communist Party and Soviet government have created all the necessary conditions for the training and education of the growing generations as ideologically convinced patriots and internationalists worthy of our epoch, having mastered to perfection the foundations of the sciences and labor skills, and ready to defend the historical gains of the Great October Revolution. The Soviet schools and teachers will always actively work for the good of our homeland and do everything possible to implement the party's ideas and make their contribution to the great cause of communist building.

5003
CSO: 1823

MANPOWER: LABOR, EDUCATION, DEMOGRAPHY

BOOK DESCRIBES DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS OF THE FAMILY

Moscow DEMOGRAFICHESKIYE PROBLEMY SEM'I in Russian 1978 pp 1-6, 208

[Book by the Scientific Council of "Socioeconomic Problems of the Population," responsible editor T. B. Ryabushkin]

[Excerpts] Title Page:

Title: DEMOGRAFICHESKIYE PROBLEMY SEM'I (Demographic Problems of the Family)
Author: Scientific Council of "Socioeconomic Problems of the Population), responsible editor T. B. Ryabushkin
Publisher: Izdatel'stvo Nauka
Place and year of publication: Moscow, 1978

Signed to Press Date: 28 February 1978

Number of Copies Published: 3,700

Number of Pages: 208

Brief Description:

This book is the first topical collection of the "Problemy demografii" [Problems of Demography] series. The monograph analyzes the demographic, economic and social composition of the family. It develops the concept of a family-by-family approach to studying the well-being of the population, an approach based on the necessity of studying the family in a dynamic, in the process of its vital activity. The work provides an analysis of the demographic composition of modern urban and rural families and demonstrates the necessity of taking the demographic and socioeconomic composition of families into account when planning housing construction. The book is intended for demographers, sociologists and a broad range of scientists and practical workers concerned with problems of labor resources and housing construction.

Introduction:

The family is the primary socioeconomic cell of society; in it, the population is reproduced, children are brought up and socialized, the structure of the population's needs and incomes is shaped, and consumer needs are met. It is for precisely this reason that the family has attracted the attention of a broad range of specialists -- economists and demographers, ethnographists and lawyers, sociologists and pedagogues, scientists and practical workers.

The family became the subject of thorough study in the late 1950's, in connection with the development of housing construction. Research on the family became significantly more active after the All-Union 1959 Census, whose primary materials contain extensive information on the sociodemographic composition of families. Their processing enabled us to reveal changes which had occurred since the preceding census in family distribution by number of members, with regard to the number of single people and people living in families, and it enabled us to study the features of the age-sex composition of these segments and other sociodemographic characteristics of the population.

In the 1960's and early 1970's, special sample surveys were conducted to study individual aspects of the sociodemographic structure of families, their economic status, and trends in their formation and development. The task was set of working out methods and models for forecasting family size and composition. The All-Union 1970 Census provided extensive information on the family structure of the population; when that information was processed, families were grouped by demographic type, determinined by the specifics of blood relations, for the first time since the All-Union 1926 Census.

The urgency of researching family structure and functions and trends in its formation and development is increasing in connection with the development and implementation of the long-range program and socioeconomic development of socialist society.

Raising the level of well-being of the people, improving their working and living conditions, and perfecting the socialist way of life are the center of attention for the Communist Party and the government of our country. The materials of the 25th CPSU Congress point out that: "The economy of the developed socialist society, with its powerful production and scientific-technical potential, enables us to use increasingly extensively the advantages and opportunities of socialist society, and in particular, to define in the draft of Basic Directions an extensive /program of social development and a better standard of living for the people/."[1] This general line was concretized in the State Plan for Development of the National Economy in 1976-1980, which outlined: expanding the proportion of consumption in the national income, increasing real per-capita incomes, wage increases, developing housing and municipal services construction, perfecting the public health and social security system, and increasing social consumption funds, including improving

---

1. "Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress], Politizdat, 1976, p 120.

pension security and introducing partially-paid leaves of absence to working women to care for children until they reach one year of age.

For the first time, the 25th CPSU Congress set the task of working out an effective demographic policy.[1] One important aspect of that policy is to create conditions which enable working women who are mothers to successfully combine the functions or organizing the household, caring for family members and bringing up children with active participation in social production. The creation of a special USSR Supreme Soviet commission on problems of improving the working and living conditions of women in our country testifies to the attention paid in the USSR to the family and to the working and living conditions of working women. The program of raising the level of well-being of the Soviet people and implementation of an effective demographic policy demand the development and implementation of concrete socioeconomic measures. They touch various strata of the population -- women and men, those working and pensioners, children and the aged, and consequently the families of which they are members as well. Given the development of concrete socioeconomic measures and in evaluating their effectiveness, it is necessary to study the family structure of the population, the trends shaping family size and composition, and the distribution of individual population segments by family demographic type. The compilation of a long-range social development program must be preceded by demographic forecasts as an inseparable part of socioeconomic forecasts.

Experience in family research and its specific results are increasingly the subject of scientific discussion. The All-Union Symposium on Demographic Problems of the Family, which was convened on the initiative of the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council "Socioeconomic Problems of the Population," the Central Economic-Mathematics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Economics and Planning of the Armenian SSR Gosplan and Yerevan State University, and held in Yerevan in the fall of 1975, was devoted to these questions.[2] Representatives of more than 40 scientific research institutions and chairs of higher academic institutions, as well as planning and statistics organs workers, participated in it. Some 65 reports on a broad range of demographic problems of the family were presented at the symposium.

---

1. "Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS," p 73.

2. See: "Vsesoyuznyy simpozium po demograficheskim problemam sem'i. Vyp. I. Sotsial'no-demograficheskiye problemy formirovaniya i razvitiya semey. Vyp. II. Problemy modelirovaniya semeynykh structur. Vyp. III. Demograficheskoye povedeniye semey" [All-Union Symposium on Demographic Problems of the Family. Part I. Sociodemographic Problems of Family Formation and Development. Part II. Problems of Modeling Family Structures. Part III. Demographic Behavior of Families], Yerevan, 1975.

Symposium participants concluded that the most promising lines of scientific research on the family, from the scientific and practical points of view, were the following: a) studying the influence of socioeconomic factors on family formation and development; b) researching the social, economic and psychological aspects of the demographic behavior of families; c) developing dynamic models of family structures; d) formulating methods of scientific forecasting for family size and composition.

Within the framework of these lines, broadening and deepening theoretical development of the essence of the modern family as an institution and prospects for its development, studying the structure of family needs as a factor in its demographic behavior, and also researching the interrelationship of the family's reproductive function with its other functions during the course of social development merit special attention. Revealing the internal ties and interactions between the system of population reproduction indicators as an aggregate of families and an aggregate of individuals, including the influence of migration processes on the family structure of the population within regions, merits attention.

This monograph is based on the reports and addresses given at that symposium which dealt with questions of the methodology of researching problems of well-being from the positions of the family and the modern demographic structure of families in the USSR; changes in the incomes, needs and consumption of the family during the course of its vital activity; the evolution of family requirements as to children -- one of the most important factors shaping family size and composition; the socioeconomic functions of housing and features of the structure of migrant families; individual aspects of demographic policies in the European socialist countries and methods of researching and forecasting family composition.

The chapters in the monograph differ in the statistic base used and the research tasks. Some rely primarily on data from sample surveys, others on All-Union Census materials. Some chapters analyze specific statistical material and study trends in changes in family structure and needs, and others present research methodology. However, all approach the family as an integral, developing organism and study the deep reasons for family formation and development. The creation of adequate methods of forecasting family size and composition and the development of scientifically substantiated measures in the field of socioeconomic policy are impossible without studying the dynamics, structure and functions of the family.

Discussion of the questions posed in the monograph, of their scientific and practical significance, and of providing the statistical information is especially urgent in connection with preparations for the All-Union 1979 Census.

The monograph was written by an authors' collective: introduction and Chapter I -- Doctor of Economic Sciences N. M. Rimashevskaya; Chapter II -- Candidates of Economic Sciences A. G. Volkov and I. A. Gerasimova; Chapter III -- V. Roubichek (CSSR); Chapter IV -- Candidate of Architectural Sciences

K. K. Kartashova; Chapter V -- Doctor of Economic Sciences E. K. Vasil'yeva and V. I. Lukina; Chapter VI -- Candidate of Economic Sciences R. A. Galetskaya; Chapter VII -- Doctor of Economic Sciences A. Kh. Karapetyan; Candidates of Economic Sciences L. A. Golub and S. A. Karapetyan, and A. V. Shakhparonyan.

Table of Contents:

11052
CSO: 1823

END